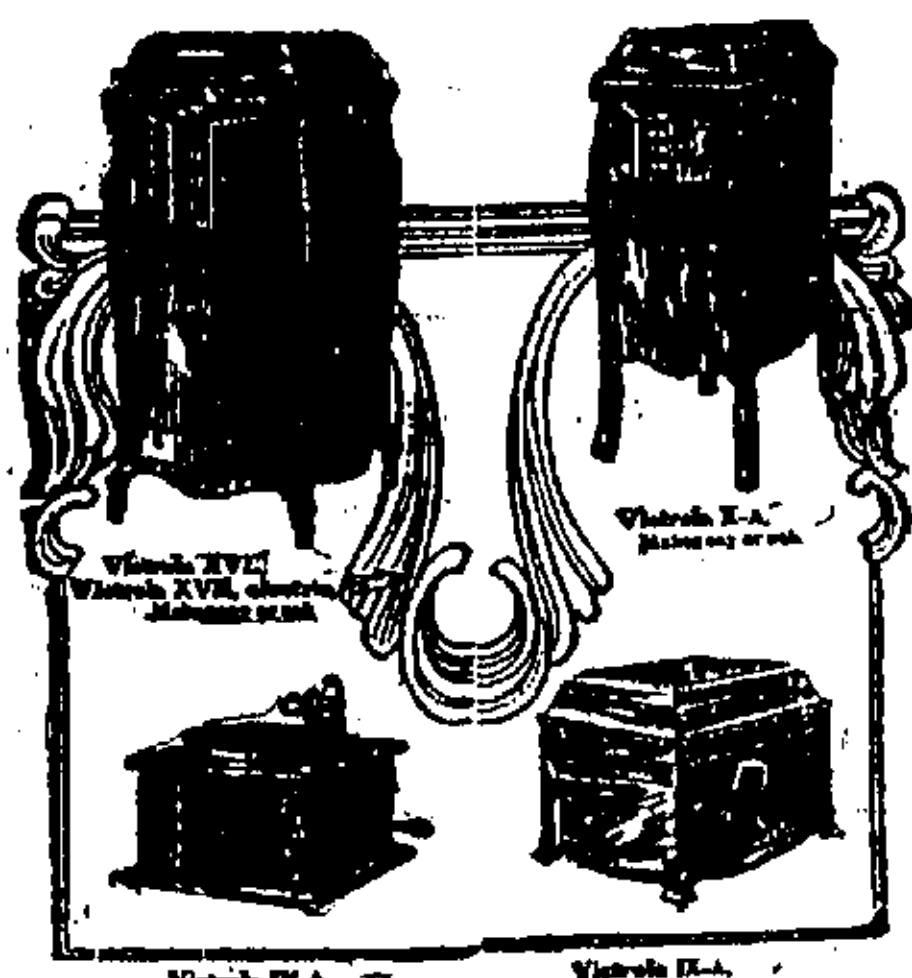


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SPORT.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON BEATS THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Kowloon C.C. scored an unexpected victory over the Civil Service Club on Saturday, at Kowloon, on a wicket which suited the bowlers rather than the batsmen. It was expected that the match would be a close one, but the easy manner in which James and Pestonjee disposed of their opponents made it evident that Kowloon was to gain the three points without any difficulty.

Bowling on a wicket, the niceties of which they were well accustomed to, James and Pestonjee were never easy to face. James was bowling mostly dead straight, only varying his pace, and occasionally swinging in a little from the leg. He secured at least three of his wickets by yorkers on the leg stump. Pestonjee's bowling was likewise straight and fast, and he kept such a good length that it was not possible to step out to him with any degree of safety.

The first five Civil Service wickets fell for 25 runs, and the next four men doing no better, the ninth wicket fell with 38 runs on the board. Severn then began to punish the bowling vigorously and he was shaping well when he tried an impossible run and was stumped. Bird was in a long time making 13 runs, and was sent back by a fine length ball which he attempted to hit too late. A. E. Wood's dismissal, when he had scored only 11, was a great blow to his side.

Goodall and Mead, who opened the Kowloon innings, played with such confidence that it seemed likely they would overhaul the Civil Service score on their own account. When the total stood at 35, Severn, who had shared the bowling with Bird, gave Ling a chance, and the change was remarkably successful. In each of his first two overs Ling captured two wickets. The first three wickets fell at 38 runs, and the fourth wicket with the score at 48. Kowloon won the match when Meadskill and Stapleton were in. From that time onwards the Civil Service bowling deteriorated. Wood bowled only one over, and Meadskill scored three runs and six from it. The Kowloon batsmen adopted free tactics, and the score rose to 101 before they were all dismissed. Robinson was not out with 27. Pestonjee collected 22 runs without any pretensions to style. Goodall played the best innings of his side, while Mead hit out lustily. Kowloon won the match by 110 runs. Scores:

CIVIL SERVICE.	
A. E. Wood, b James	10
B. W. Bradbury, b James	4
P. T. Lambie, b James	9
F. Syme-Thomson, b James	0
R. E. O. Bird, b Pestonjee	13
H. E. Strange, b Pestonjee	1
W. H. Edmonds, b Pestonjee	1
C. Sara, l.b.w., b Pestonjee	0
F. Ling, b Pestonjee	0
E. T. Crocker, not out	13
C. Severn, run out	27
Extras	0
Total	51

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonjee	11	0	21	5
James	11	0	30	4

KOWLOON.	
D. M. Goodall, c Thomson, b Bird	18
J. H. Mead, b Ling	17
L. J. Blackburn, b Ling	2
C. J. James, b Ling	8
C. J. Stapleton, b Ling	8
K. R. Meadskill, b Ling	22
H. H. Taylor, b Edmonds	13
J. P. Robinson, not out	27
R. Pestonji, b Lambie	22
H. H. Overy, c Bird, b Lambie	9
E. J. Edwards, b Lambie	5
Extras	18
Total	161

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	11	0	57	1
Severn	4	0	11	0
Ling	7	1	21	5
Wood	1	0	18	0
Edmonds	5	0	18	1
Lambie	2	1	18	3

R.G.A. DEFEAT THE R.C.C.

Though the R.G.A. defeated the Chinese at Causeway Bay on Saturday, their victory was not such a sweeping one as some had expected, judging from the result of the previous match when Sharm scored 128 not out.

At the start, the Chinese looked like making a much bigger score than they eventually realised, but after Ng Sze Kwong, had been caught and bowled by Baines, as a result of a feeble stroke, and Yew Man Tuen has been run out, the bowlers had the mastery of all batsmen except Un Hew Fan, who hit out freely.

Graham, the only R.G.A. man who was bowled, played on to his wicket. Mann played fairly good cricket, while Sharmann, at one time, looked likely to make a big score. The R.G.A. overhauled the Chinese total during the fifth wicket partnership and won the match by 38 runs. Scores:

R.G.A.	
Ng Sze Kwong, c and b Baines	8
Yew Man Tuen, run out	2
Un Hew Fan, not out	32
Gao, Lee, b Graham	2
Shin Man Ping, b Graham	0
H. Ching, c Torr, b Baines	5
Wei Lee Son, c Graham, b Baines	1
J. Wong, c Baines, b Graham	1
Chow Yat Cheong, b Graham	0
Wong Po Keung, b Graham	0
Wong Kwok Kwong, b Graham	0
Extras	0
Total	67

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	0	2	30	3
Graham	9	1	33	0

R.G.A.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON BEATS THE CIVIL SERVICE.

R.G.A.	
Gnr. Perkins, c Wei, b Yew	0
Corpl. Mann, b Un	25
Bdr. Sharmann, c Wei, b Yew	16
Sergt. Graham, b Un	7
Sergt. Arthorne, c J. Wong, b Yew	12
Sergt. Drummond, c Ching, b Un	13
Lieut. Sutherland, c Ching, b Ng	5
Lieut. Torr, c Wei, b Ng	18
Gnr. Baines, c Wong Po Keung, b Ng	0
Ng	0
C.Q.M.S. Talford, c Wei, b Ng	0
Lieut. Colman, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	105

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tuen	15	6	27	3
G. Lee	5	0	15	0
Un Hew Fan	11	2	41	3
Ng Sze Kwong	8	0	16	4

CRAIGENGOWER DEFEAT THE NAVY.

Low-scoring ruled in the match between Craigenower and the Navy, the former winning by 15 runs, after an exciting contest.

Going in first Craigenower were only able to score 81. Three wickets fell for 16 runs, but Thompson, Arculli and Abbas, managed to raise the total to the forties for the sixth wicket. At one stage Kennett was practically unplayable and many of his victims were caught at point by Bernard, who was fielding extremely well.

The Navy supporters naturally expected their side to win, but the expectations were not realised, for the Navy were only able to compile 66. This poor total was all the more surprising as the Navy obtained 45 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only. Cary (15) was the top-scorer of the day. Lammert, bowling for Craigenower, was in exceptionally fine form and his medium to slow deliveries puzzled the batsmen not a little. He finished up with the good average of 5 wickets for 13 runs. Scores:

CRAIGENGOWER.	
Basa, c Robinson, b Kennett	9
Rumjahn, run out	0
Ford, c Bernard, b Kennett	0
Thompson, b Kennett	12
Arculli, c Bernard, b Kennett	10
Abbas, b Hack	11
Lammert, b Kennett	0
Omar, b Kennett	8
Kew, c Bernard, b Hack	5
Hack, not out	1
Goldenberg, c Bernard, b Kennett	12
Extras	9
Total	81

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Stanton	6	1	15	0
Kennett	10	1	27	7
Hack	4	0	30	2

NAVY.	
*Hilborn, c Rumjahn, b Abbas	13
Hack, c Ford, b Abbas	15
*Cary, std. Ford, b Lammert	15
Bernard, b Lammert	2
Robinson, std. Ford, b Lammert	2
Kennett, not out	10
Stanton, l.b.w., b Lammert	2
Kowloon, b Lammert	1
Bartlett, hit wkt., b Omar	2
Ackhurst, run out	0
Crocker, b Omar	0
Extras	12
Total	66

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Omar	15	4	22	3
Abbas	13	7	19	2
Lammert	7	2	13	5

LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO JANUARY 18TH).

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
Craigenower	9	6	2	1	19
R.G.A.	7	5	0	2	17
Kowloon	7	5	1	1	16
Civil Service	8	4	2	2	14
Manchesters	6	3	2	1	10
University	9	1	4	4	7
R.C.C.	8	1	4	3	6
R.E.	10	1	8	1	4
Navy	7	0	3	4	4

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

ROYAL ENGINEERS DEFEAT HONGKONG C.C.

The Royal Engineers deserve great credit for the win they scored on Saturday against a strong Hongkong C.C. team.

The Hongkong C.C. had previously sustained only two defeats—one at the hands of the Kowloon C.C. and the other from "The Rest."

Hongkong batted first, but the Engineers' bowling was very well handled and quick changes prevented the batsmen from settling down comfortably. No less than six bowlers were tried. The first four wickets fell for 30 runs. Pearce did his best to save the situation but until the last two men were in, no one else was able to get into double figures. Pearce gave a chance, when he was in the twenties, while Hamilton should have been caught out at least twice.

Wahl, who opened the Engineer innings with Raworth, was dismissed when the score stood at 5, but Waller, who came in next, performed useful service by remaining half an hour to score nine runs. In this way some of the sting was taken out of Donnelly's bowling. The Coles-Raworth partnership lifted the score to 70, at which stage Raworth was caught out by Zeveryn. He had compiled 39 runs in good style. Coles remained to win the match for his side, play being continued until nearly 9 p.m. He was eventually unbeaten with 53 runs to his credit. His innings showed him to be a batsman who hits with freedom and judgment. When stumps were drawn, the

Engineers had won by 3 runs, with three wickets in hand. Scores:—

HONGKONG C.C.

HONGKONG C.C.	
F. Sutton, b Pascale	0
F. W. S. Evans, c Coles, b Purnell	6
D. E. Donnelly, c Purnell, b Pascale	10
R. Kennedy, b Purnell	8
T. E. Pearce, c Lawrence, b Coles	41
F. J. de Rome, c and b Pascale	0
M. M. Maas, c Charters, b Waller	3
Capt. H. E. Murray, l.b.w., b Waller	0
C. E. Zeveryn, b Coles	2
E. W. Hamilton, not out	25
P. Jacks, c Charters, b White	15
Extras	17
Total	135

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pascale	8	0	18	3
Waller	8	0	27	2
Coles	8	0	31	2
White	13	0	2	1
Raworth	1	0	6	0

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.	
Capt. Wahl, c Sutton, b Donnelly	3
L. Raworth, c Zeveryn, b Hamilton	39
Corpl. Waller, b De Rome	9
Lt. Col. Coles, not out	58
Lt. Col. Lawrence, c Sutton, b De Rome	0
Sergt. Heath, c Zeveryn, b Donnelly	14
Corpl. Pascale, b Donnelly	0
Q. M. S. White, c and b De Rome	2
Sergt. Charters, not out	7
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wickets)	138

Sagr. Purnell and 2nd-Corpl. Millard did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearce	7	0	20	0
Donnelly	15	5	35	3
De Rome	13	4	54	3
Hamilton	5	1	23	1

I.R.C. DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE "A" TEAM.

The match between the Indian Recreation Club and the Civil Service "A" team ended in a win for the former by 37 runs. The Indians started badly, losing 5 wickets for 25, but a good partnership between Earde and Rumjahn carried the score to 66 for the sixth wicket. Earde scored 36, hitting with freedom all round the wicket, while Rumjahn (34) played a very steady game. The Civil Service team started well, scoring 40 runs for the loss of two wickets. Towards the end, however, a rut set in, the last four men scoring five runs between them. Scores:—

I.R.C.	
D. K. Kharas, c Fincher, b Horrocks	1
S. D. Ismail, b Duncan	7
S. A. Ismail, c Fincher, b Horrocks	0
S. H. Ismail, b Horrocks	2
E. Moosden, c Horrocks, b Duncan	7
A. A. Rumjahn, c Fincher, b Lyons	34
G. C. Earde, c Horrocks, b Wong	36
G. B. Markar, c Rowe, b Duncan	10
E. M. Rafeek, b Duncan	1
G. Partabrai, c Horrocks, b Rhodes	9
V. A. Hyder, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	120

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Horrocks	8	0	38	3
Duncan	8	2	24	4
Wong	4	0	24	1
Rhodes	5	0	22	1
Lyons	13	0	1	1

CIVIL SERVICE.

CIVIL SERVICE.	
Wong, c Markar, b S. D. Ismail	14
Rhodes, b Partabrai	22
G. Duncan, c S. Ismail, b Rumjahn	23
Horrocks, b Rumjahn	22
J. Foulds, b Ismail	4
W. Fincher, c S. Ismail, b Ismail	7
D. Lyon, at Earde, b Ismail	1
E. Hart, not out	2
Flint, c S. Ismail, b S. A. Ismail	2
F. Trueman, run out	0
Extras	4
Total	83

UNIVERSITY DEFEAT THE POLICE.

The University defeated the Police by 56 runs at Happy Valley on Saturday. The Police started badly, losing 5 wickets for 28, but a good partnership between Sutton (not out 24) and Hollands (18) helped the side materially. A feature of the University innings was a partnership between Lim Keng Sun (60) and W. Gittins (38). Scores:—

POLICE.	
A. J. Durling, b Yeoh	4
F. Bacon, hit wkt., b Yeoh	0
E. J. Field, c Fane, b Sunny	10
T. H. King, b Sunny	11
H. Stevenson, l.b.w., b Yeoh	3
J. P. Carruthers, b Yeoh	0
J. J. Hollands, b Rumjahn	18
E. Sutton, not out	24
J. Moss, b Rumjahn	6
A. Mason, run out	0
G. Cockle, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	92

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yeoh	15	4	27	4
Sunny	7	2	25	2
Lim	1	0	10	0
Rumjahn	8	1	25	2

	Total	92		
Bowling analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W
Yeoh	15	4	27	
Sanny	7	2	25	
Lim	1	0	10	

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Diocesan Boys' School took place on Saturday in the school hall. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by the Headmaster, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone. The prizes were presented by Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith and the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle was also among those on the platform.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

After the Headmaster had read the report on the work of the School, the Chairman referred to the School's great history and stated that there had been few instances of more magnificent work than that done by Mr. Piercy, till lately headmaster, who had been in charge of the School for 40 years. (Applause.) The Committee had wondered what would happen to the School when the man in charge almost from its inception, who was part and parcel of the School, went away. The Committee, after a great deal of thought, had appointed Mr. Featherstone to succeed Mr. Piercy. He felt personally responsible for Mr. Featherstone, as he had the honour of bringing him to the Colony a few years ago; and he had told the Committee that Mr. Featherstone would make a worthy successor to Mr. Piercy. Mr. Featherstone had done well and he was grateful to him for taking over the School at a time when it was difficult to get a full staff. He knew that Mr. Featherstone had had to do some very hard work in the past year, and it must be encouraging to him to be able to present such a satisfactory report. The Committee also wished to express their heartfelt thanks to the members of the staff for their loyal and earnest efforts during the past twelve months. (Applause.) The time of transition from one headmaster to another was always critical to a School, but that had been aided over by the enthusiasm, loyalty and zeal of the staff, both European and Chinese, masters and mistresses. He was glad that the discipline in the School was so excellent. He did not know of any other School which had been so well run. He attached great importance to this point. Without discipline a school could not be efficient. He would not touch upon the pupils' scholastic attainments. They spoke for themselves and brought the greatest credit to the School. (Applause.) Mr. Featherstone, as his report showed, was a man of vision. He looked forward to a very good time, and he (the speaker) thought that there was a tremendous future for the Colony of Hongkong and for educational facilities in the Colony. They must not be content to do simply the things their fathers and grandfathers had done. They must look ahead. The chairman next referred to the dilapidated school building in which they were assembled remarking that he was sure of it. They wanted better accommodation and with the help of their friends, they were going to get it. He had just returned from a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's College chapel, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the College. The gentleman who occupied Mr. Moyle's position to-day, that of Colonial Chaplain, had gathered together a few boys and started a class on the present site of the school. He was a man of vision like Mr. Featherstone and as a result of his work a very fine school had been erected there. St. Paul's College, too, hoped to carry out some extensions to the building. There was a close connection between those schools and the Hongkong University which was still in its infancy. They were doing a service to the University by teaching boys English and preparing them for the great things at the disposal of the University. They had with them that day, Prof. Smith, a gentleman who had done, and was doing more for the Hongkong University than anybody else. His enthusiasm, especially in connection with the Engineering Faculty, had done much to help the University to attain its present standard of efficiency. They were grateful to Prof. Smith for all he was doing for education throughout the whole of China. (Applause.)

WORK AND LEISURE.

Prof. Middleton Smith, who was given a very cordial reception upon rising to address the gathering, said that whilst he had been listening to the Bishop's kind references to the University and to the excellent report of the Headmaster of the School, he had been reminded of the recent Congregation of the University when an honorary graduate compared the University to a lighthouse for the great country of China. He would further extend the simile by saying that that school formed part of the foundations of the lighthouse and it seemed to him that the school gave them a foundation made of rock. It had a splendid record. It maintained excellent discipline, encouraged true manliness and paid great attention to character. For his own part he hoped that the Christian churches would continue their efforts to provide good education in this Colony and that, in all schools, the boys would be taught to play the game. They must learn to lose well and not to be discouraged if they did not win at the first try. Continuing, Professor Middleton Smith said:—No one can be interested in their work unless they understand it. You boys should know why you work at school. The aim of your teachers is, first of all, to teach you to earn a living to justify your existence, then to become good citizens and, lastly, to spend your leisure in a proper and profitable manner. Many of you here are about to leave school. You will have to make up your minds as to how you will earn your own living. I assume that, in these strenuous days, there is no one who does not want to earn his own living, no one who wishes to become a parasite upon the body of society. Many of you may be disappointed because you cannot continue your studies at the University. For my own part I may say that I should like to see many more scholarships available for industrious boys whose parents are not in a position to pay the fees which the University collects. To those who cannot go on to the University, either because they cannot pass the necessary examinations, or because their parents cannot pay the fees, I want to say some words of encouragement. There is a great deal of the

work—some of it the best work—of the world that is done by men who have never entered a University. Many of you will go into commerce, and commercial life gives you many opportunities to show your mettle and ability. Learning and knowledge are valuable, both to the individual and the State, and it would be disloyal of me to depreciate University life. But still there is something of more value than knowledge, and it is character. Talent develops itself in solitude, character along the streams of life. In the swirling waters of commerce you are indeed in the stream of life. There is a magnificent struggle going on in these waters, and when I read of the growth of this Colony, I seem to see the powerful swimmers bravely battling against the torrent and making headway in spite of the drift-wood and the other obstacles. We all ought to be proud of the efforts made to develop this Colony. I want to give you students here this morning a few general notions about your own future careers, and I want to explain to you something of the philosophy connected with a scientific outlook on life. In these days every school-boy is interested in Engineering work. Chinese boys are anxious to have motor-bicycles and to ride in motor-cars as English boys, but usually they are much more content with a paper explanation of the way and the wherewith of machinery. Perhaps the spirit of practical enquiry is not sufficiently cultivated in the schools. Our great object, in the training of young men in science, is not so much to make them learn off pages of books by memory, but to encourage them to find out for themselves "how the wheels go round." We want them to make things, to produce new things—ideas or machinery. It is a good thing for a boy to be ambitious. It is not even a bad thing to have a large income; it is bad if the income is obtained or spent in a vulgar or vicious manner. It is also extremely bad if it is supposed that only the successful accumulation of money can merit praise; that is one of the worst possible fallacies. Hongkong has a splendid history and we all ought to be proud of the Colony. It will soon have an immense growth—large industrial establishments will be created and many of you will work in them. Professor Smith concluded with an eloquent appeal for support to the school and said that he hoped that it would be moved to a site large enough to provide playing grounds as he strongly advocated athletics for boys.

Professor Middleton Smith then distributed the prizes having a word of praise and encouragement for each of the recipients. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Middleton Smith said that they were all honoured in having with them so prominent a member of the educational world. They highly regarded the advice Professor Smith had given them as regards the importance of character in education. Education did not consist in amassing a certain number of facts, but in acquiring knowledge of the great laws of life. With regard to a new site for the school, the Committee had for some time been considering the matter. A site had been selected which was more commodious, where they would have playing fields and sufficient accommodation for boarders. (Applause.)

Mr. A. H. Compton, in seconding the vote said it was satisfactory to know that the school had the sympathy and co-operation of many people. He hoped that they would be able to carry out improvements soon.

Cheers were then called for and heartily given.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Rev. W. T. Featherstone's report:— I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1st, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy who had been Headmaster for 39 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. Piercy and to put in words, the esteem and respect which all who know him felt towards him. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this school, be as worthy as they were and do service for the school, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it.

The standard of work, training and discipline in this school in the past has been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. (Applause.)

It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to report another year of successful work despite war conditions—difficulty in getting books and frequent changes in a depleted staff.

We have a staff of four full-time and three part-time masters, one matron, six lady teachers, three Anglo-Chinese masters, three Chinese masters, and drill and swimming instructors. Mr. H. Sykes has proved a tower of strength to me in taking over the school and we are especially indebted to him for his sound advice at all times, and for his arduous work and splendid results gained in examinations. (Applause.)

Mr. F. Ford, who, for two months after Mr. T. Thompson left us in October, was the only full-time resident assistant master, has done very praiseworthy work in the school and in connection with games. (Applause.) We have been fortunate in obtaining part-time help from several members of H.M. Army and in having several lady teachers all of whom, and also the Chinese staff, I desire to thank for their hearty and efficient co-operation. (Applause.) In December Mr. E. A. Pierce, a trained and certified teacher, arrived from England. Mr. Pierce has been much service in France and has been wounded twice. The work done has been very satisfactory, as I can tell from the weekly examinations conducted by myself throughout the year. The standard of English is high but I am trying to make it still higher by giving the lowest Chinese classes more hours of teaching per week by an English teacher than they have had in the past, and by laying great emphasis on, and giving marks for, pronunciation and the knowledge of the meanings of words. Later in my intention to introduce a few new text books and to teach science in the fourth class as well as in the first three classes.

The discipline in the school is excellent.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

In June Mr. E. Ralph, H.M. Inspector of English schools examined each class. After making some critical suggestions the report concludes:—"The school generally continues to do highly satisfactory work. I recommend the highest grant be awarded." Mr. Y. P. Law, at my request, examined the Chinese classes; his report was very good on the whole, although handwriting in the lower classes was adversely criticised. The Rev. J. S. Harrington, L.Th., examined classes 1 to 5 in Scripture. His report is highly satisfactory.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local, and all in Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. In the July Matriculation 7 boys were entered and 7 passed. 1 L. Young Baye gained honours in this Examination. (Applause.) In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination—20, i.e. 80 per cent, passed. In the Junior Local 18 Distinctions were awarded to boys' schools in Hongkong and of these 18 Distinctions this school gained 8. (Applause.) Five Distinctions were gained by one boy Ngan Chun On, whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. In December Ngan Chun On and Kor Bu Luk, both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination. We received the 1917 results of the Oxford Preliminary Local Examination too late for last year's report; 21 took the Examination, 20 passed, one gained 2nd class honours and one 3rd class honours. We entered boys for July 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed until September and we have not had results yet. In Pitman's Phonetic Institute we gained three Theory certificates and eight Elementary certificates.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Ho Kam Tong scholarship is awarded to Ngan Chun On. The Piercy scholarships are awarded to W. J. Howard and C. F. G. Jackson. These three boys who have won scholarships are all boarders. The Chan Kai Ming and Arthur scholarships will be awarded when we hear the 1918 results of the Oxford Preliminary Local Examination.

GAMES.

More esprit de corps is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all boys (day boys and boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer.

May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the school's needs and with an appeal. The school's needs are better and larger buildings, a school chapel, playing fields, new equipment, scholarships and endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of housing and education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible central schools in this Colony would be boarding schools. Governments do not generally supply these or support them with a special grant, and it is for many reasons better that they should be managed by the Church or by private bodies. The problems of housing and education are most intimately connected. In the housing problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys to grow to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This school has, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted in the Colony is a large graded boarding and day school with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the housing problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children, and boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipped buildings and an endowment fund; it would supply long and want not only for the Colony but also for the treaty ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these three have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third, salaries). A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing fields cannot be maintained solely by school fees and Government grants. No special Government grants, given for boarders. An endowment fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I appeal to all old boys, to the parents of old boys and of boys at present in the school, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labours of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old boarding and day schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors—to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large endowment and building fund in connection with this school. In the future honoured will be their names and I can assure you that as a school connected with the Church of Christ all will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list:—
The Ho Kam Tong Scholarship.—Ngan Chun On.
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
Matriculation.—July 1918.—J. L. Young Baye (Hons.), Yuen Wai Ping, Ho Chee Wing, F. F. Prata, Iu Po Shun, Ung Yau Chung, Feung Kam Faa (7 entered passed).
December.—Ngan Chun On, Kor Bu Luk (5 entered 2 passed).
Junior Examination.—July 1918.—H. W. Knight, P. B. B. Taylor, Kwok On (2 Dist.), Ma Shiu Cheung, A. J. Kent, Kor Bu Luk, G. S. Ford, Wong Bik Chung, J. Litton, Sin Ping Ho, B. C. Fincher, Hing Kam Fung, D. S. Greck, C. F. G. Jackson, Ngan Chun On (2 Dist.), W. J. Howard, Chau Hin, J. G. Anderson, J. Shua (1 Dist.), H. Fox (20 took Examination 20 passed).
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE. POLICE PROTECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The frequent armed robberies in the Colony have aroused much alarm and uneasiness in families which have no means of protection while the men of the house are away on their daily tasks. The recent case in Mosque Street when a Chinese lady was stopped and a maid-servant tied up is one of many which go to prove how unsafe the women and children are when left alone. Whistles and cries of "thief" are quite useless, as, owing to the absence of Police, the robbers have plenty of time to complete their plans. Now we have an energetic Captain Superintendent may we hope that immediate steps will be taken to reinforce the daily and nightly patrols so that in any case of an alarm being given the police could be at once on the spot? The Hon. Mr. Wolfe has proved himself a very efficient Postmaster-General and Head of the Sanitary Board, and as Captain Superintendent of Police I hope he will take this matter in hand. Families require more protection.—Yours, etc.,

"ON THE ALERT."

Hongkong, 17th January, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, In consequence of the frequent armed attacks by robbers I would suggest that licences to possess Arms or Weapons should be granted to heads of families for their protection and so that they may be ready for any emergency in case of surprise attacks by the marauders. Calling for assistance is of little use and without any means of defence, our lives have no guarantee.

Of course, in issuing such licences preference should be given to experienced men or women who can handle fire arms and to those whose prudence may be relied on. As to this point we would leave it to the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

This suggestion ought to have immediate consideration.—Yours,

PATER FAMILIAS.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1919.

THE FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th inst., the tests of the Hongkong Fire Brigade have been described as successful. As a disinterested spectator, I regret to have to disagree. It has been my privilege to witness operations of similar nature in various parts of the world and it was certainly not pleasing to observe the "experiment" from the hopeless tangle in the hose at the commencement, to the "ducking" at the finish. Why it was necessary to raise six lengths of hose to the top of Lane, Crawford & Co.'s premises, of which half only were used—whereas, a more efficient method would have been to raise one hose first and, after pumping through that, to raise the others piecemeal till the maximum height of jets was determined with corresponding number of hose—I cannot say.

Fire service pumping is an engineering problem of the simplest kind and with proper and capable supervision such a display as was witnessed on Thursday, should not occur.

For the writer of the article to state that the stones in the roadway were displaced due to the force of the jet is little short of the ridiculous. It was purely due to the water falling under action of gravity from such a height.—Yours faithfully,

"WILL WORKMAN."

Hongkong, January 18th, 1919.

[The officers of the Fire Brigade and the officials responsible for the water supply do not agree with our correspondent. They were satisfied that the tests were in every way successful.—Ed., H.K.D.P.]

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CERTIFICATED.

Second Class or Theory Certificate.—William J. Howard, Edward C. Fincher, John Litton.

Third Class or Elementary Certificate.—Henry Kwok, Chan Leung Shi, Kenneth Tson, Chai Yan Lok, Lo Kan, Kwok Ying Kwong, Wong Chan Fook, Peter Kwok.

Class 1.—Class Prizes.—Ngan Chun On, W. J. Howard; Scripture.—J. Litton; Literature.—Ngan Chun On; Mathematics.—Kwok On; Science.—A. T. M. Barrow.

Class 2.—Class Prizes.—W. Zimmerman, Chu Yan Lok; Scripture.—D. V. Lopes; Literature.—P. Kwok; Mathematics.—Wong Chan Fook; Science.—Im Chiu Ho.

Class 3.—Class Prizes.—Kam Cheung Fai, Lee Fu Wing; Scripture.—G. Zimmerman; English.—C. Rozavet; Mathematics.—H. Hung; General Work.—A. Perry.

Class 4.—Class Prizes.—H. Prov, Lee Hon Cheung; Scripture.—Frank Chan; Algebra.—Ng Chung Sing.

Class 5.—Class Prizes.—Li Kwai Wing, E. Zimmerman; Scripture.—F. Kendall; Algebra.—W. Brockett.

Class 6.—Class Prizes.—Tang Kwong Wing, Yuen Kwok Huen; Scripture.—Wu Cheung King; Algebra.—Tang Hing Wan.

Class 7.—Class Prizes.—Lau Tsing Lai, Yung Koon Wai; Scripture.—A. Loung.

Class 8.—Class Prizes.—Sai Chim Ngo, Wong Ching Tung; Scripture.—Chan Ping Lu.

Class 9.—Class Prizes.—H. Leung, Leung Luk Luk; Scripture.—J. Fincher.

Class 10.—Class Prizes.—Yau Yik Kai, Cheng Tai Chai; Scripture.—Lo Wing Lu.

Class 11.—Class Prizes.—Kwok Po Chuen, B. Aris; Scripture.—Li Hon Kit.

Class 12.—Class Prizes.—Ko Ka Chan, Lau Po Ken; Scripture.—Ting Pik.

Chinese Classes.—Lower School.—Class A.—Chun Ki Yuen; Class B.—Lau Po Yee; Class C.—Wu Tin Choi; Class D.—Li Hon Sang; Class E.—Lung Tso Wa.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

VICHY-CELESTINS

This Spring is the property of the French Republic, under whose supervision the Vichy establishment is conducted and the waters are bottled.

The VICHY-CELESTINS owes its high reputation to the results produced by its use in cases of Liver Congestion, Diabetes, Gastritis, etc. Its is also Valuable to the Gouty and Dyspeptic.

Sold at—
\$7 per dozen quart bottles.
\$28 per case of 50 quarts.
Single bottles can be had 60 cents each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 20th, 21st and 22nd,
9.15 p.m. Performance.
AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 21.

MARBLE HEART
featuring
KING BAGGAT.

HOGAN OUT WEST. KEYSTONE COMEDY.

Matinees
every
Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.
Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 22, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

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STANDARD, FINE AND SUPERFINE.



TARANTULLE
for Dainty Home-Sewn
Lingerie and Baby Wear

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND
FOUND, at Government House, after the Dance on January 17th, ONE BROUCH.
 Apply to the A.D.C. [216]

WANTED.
PART-TIME Employment wanted by Army Officer—Twenty Years business experience—good Organizer and Office Manager.
 Replies to—
 Box No. 227,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [227]

WANTED.
STENOGRAPHER for Indo China.
 Apply—
 Box No. 228,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [228]

WANTED.
CHINESE CLERKS, with a knowledge of Typewriting, for Balek Papan, Borneo.
 Apply—
 Box No. 229,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [229]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
 "NORE"
 FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and GODDARD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, a receipt for which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
 P. L. KNIGHT
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, January 19th, 1919. [1]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.
THE Undersigned has received Orders to sell FOUR MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES situated at Macao.
 Price reasonable.
 Inspection invited.
 Apply to—
 R. MARIN,
 Solicitor,
 Macao. [222]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.
A VALUABLE PROPERTY having an area of about 14,000 square metres with a Modern House and Godowns. Suitable for agricultural purposes.
 Price reasonable.
 Inspection invited.
 Apply to—
 R. MARIN,
 Solicitor,
 Macao. [223]

NOTICE.
IF you want a reliable WATCH
 Call at JAMES STEER,
 Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller,
 9, Lee House Street.
 Telephone No. 2377. [138]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
 (IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders as no addresses have been registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 30th, 1919, or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.
 Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.
 Shareholders names
 Chinese. No. of Shares. No. of Shares.
 Loung Po Yee 100 14070 14778
 Poon Yuen Chuang 50 161/200.
 do. 50 1/30 31/40.
 do. 500 301/4000
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 20301/20302
 30301/30302
 40301/40302
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THE PRESS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE:

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE GREAT POWERS?

ARMISTICE PROLONGATION TREATY SIGNED.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

"NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN" IN RUSSIA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THREATENED

PARIS, January 16th.
The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond the official *communiqués*, the newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while the plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

It is reported from Paris that strong journalist protests have been registered in this connection, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris for the Conference, 500 of whom are Americans.

STRONG NEWSPAPER DISAPPROVAL.

This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved by most of the morning papers, but the *Times* correspondent in Paris states that, although he is unable to elucidate the situation, he does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance.

He understands that, in addition to the *communiqués*, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

THE REASON FOR THE DECISION.

PARIS, January 16th.
The draconian decision of the Peace Conference, that no news will be published of the Conference except in the form of *communiqués*, will be difficult to maintain, because it will deprive journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently, we applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE GREAT POWERS.

Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there will be acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers, and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence, it has been decided to keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

AN INTER-CHANGE OF VIEWS.

LONDON, January 16th.
The Press Bureau states:—
A telegram from Paris states that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers, and the Foreign Secretaries of the Allies discussed the relations of the Conference, and the Press, and referred the matter to a meeting of the Press and the Allied and Associated Governments this afternoon for interchange of views concerning future methods.

SUCCESSFUL PROTESTS FROM THE PRESS.

PARIS, January 16th.
Owing to representations and the protest by British and American journalists, the Peace Conference refrained from officially recording the resolution limiting the information to be supplied to the Press to *communiqués*, and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy.

The Conference has, moreover, invited the Associated Journalists to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference.

A committee of Associated journalists has been formed and given plenary powers to submit proposals to the Conference. The Committee is sitting on January 17th.

The British Journalists Delegation comprises the correspondents of *Reuter*, the *Times* and the *Daily Chronicle*.

CONFERENCE FAVOURS PUBLICITY.

PARIS, January 16th.
In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said that the Conference was pursuing its labours in a spirit of cordiality and complete confidence.

He stated that President Wilson had enquired:—"What abominable lies," on learning that the *New York Tribune* had published that he would withdraw all Americans, and would leave France himself, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to avoid bad feeling.

He *Tempus* understands that Sinn, who has effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 18th against under-representation.

LABOUR VIEWS.

LONDON, January 16th.
Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS, January 17th.
A Havas message says:—
M. Sazonoff, Russian ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris.

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

POLAND'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, January 16th.
Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Council, M. Dmowski, and a delegate nominated by General Pilsudski.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON, January 17th.
It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

"FREE LOVE" IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVISM'S LATEST ORDER.

LONDON, January 17th.
Major-General Pople, the Allied Commander on the North Russia front, in a message dated January 8th, states that evidence shows that the Bolshevik decree for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and Commissaries of "Free Love" have been established in several towns.

Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

(The following is a translation by *The New Europe* of a decree issued by the Bolsheviks of Vladimir and published in the official Soviet organ, *Izvestiya*.)

"A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State. Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love in the Commissariat of Surveillance.

"Having registered at the Bureau of Free Love, she has the right to choose from among men between the ages of nineteen and fifty a candidate for husband.

"Remarks: (1) The consent of the men in the said choice is unnecessary; (2) the man on whom such a choice falls has no right to make any protest whatsoever against the arrangement.

"The right to choose from a number of girls who have reached their eighteenth year is given also to men.

"The opportunity to choose a husband or wife is to be presented once a month.

"The Bureau of Love is autonomous.

"Men between the ages of nineteen and fifty have the right to choose from among the registered women even without the consent of the latter, in the interests of the State.

"Children who are the issue of these unions are to become the property of the State."

THE ARMISTICE PROLONGATION TREATY SIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the prolongation of the Armistice Treaty was signed on the afternoon of January 16th, at Treves, by Herr Erzberger.

GERMANY CANNOT CARRY OUT DEMANDS.

LONDON, January 16th.
The German Military Commander in the neutral zone has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the Armistice.

The Belgian Commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MR. E. SHORTT HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, January 16th.
It is now stated that Mr. E. Shortt, Irish Secretary in the last Ministry, will be Home Secretary, and not Sir Hamar Greenwood as first announced. Sir Hamar Greenwood is Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

BRITISH MINERS.

A SIX-HOUR DAY DEMANDED.

LONDON, January 15th.
The British Miners' Federation Conference at Southport passed a resolution that the Government be informed that the miners intended to have a six-hour day.

If the Government did not agree the miners would fix a date themselves for commencement.

The Conference also demanded the nationalisation of mines.

MORE DEMANDS.

LONDON, January 16th.
The British Miners Federation Conference decided by 500,000 against 23,000 votes to demand a 30 per cent. advance of wages, and that the war advances be continued.

The minority thought that the demand did not go far enough.

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.
A telegram from Berlin, dated January 15th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

BERLIN CALM ONCE AGAIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS.

COPENHAGEN, January 16th.
A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistently reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht who was arrested during the night and made attempts to escape while being conveyed across the Tiergarten Park in Berlin was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa of Luxemburg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

LIEBKNECHT'S TRAGIC END.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th.
An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, just after entering an automobile en route for Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

The automobile quickly drove off in order to protect Herr Liebknecht from further molestation, but owing to the great speed of the car, it broke down in the Tiergarten. Then, whilst proceeding to the prison on foot, Herr Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warnings, attempted to escape after stabbing one of the escort in the hand.

He disregarded the repeated calls to stop, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing him.

STRONG ACTION OF BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 17th.
Apart from the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg there are clear indications that the German Government, men and people are determined to end the Spartacist movement, so that the National Assembly elections can be held undisturbed, and peace finally attained.

The Government are now making a great display of force in Berlin, where they have a large number of troops with heavy-guns, field-guns, armoured-cars, tanks, flame-throwers, and storm-troops with machine-guns.

The Commander-in-Chief, Herr Noske, has issued a proclamation declaring that the troops will protect personal freedom, property, the freedom of the Press, and that there will be no unimpeded voting for the National Assembly. Opponents will be dispersed.

The strong action of the Government had a reassuring effect on the population.

CONTRADICTIONARY NEWS.

LONDON, January 17th.
It was reported from the Hague on January 16th that Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg arrived on the frontier.

They are at present not permitted to take refuge in Holland owing to not having passports, pending a decision.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN DUESSELDORF.

BUSSELS, January 16th.
A telegram from Dueseldorf, dated January 15th, states that sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations of protest against Spartacist terrorism. Over 40 have so far been killed.

Two thousand armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings, and are terrorising the population.

ESSEN COAL-MINES IN SOVIET HANDS.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

A telegram from Essen states that the Soviet have taken over control of the coal-mines.

MINESWEEPERS' STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states that the crews of all German mine-sweepers have struck, demanding higher pay.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Handley-Page machine from England has arrived in India.

PARIS TO LONDON SERVICE.

A Havas message says:—

The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used on the service between Paris and London take place near Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 26th.

A "DRY" AMERICA.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

NEW YORK, January 16th.

The Legislatures of 35 States have ratified the prohibition amendment of the Federal Constitution submitted under the recent Act of Congress. Only one more Legislature need ratify the amendment in order to make up the necessary three-fourths in the Union.

Under the amendment, prohibition begins within a year, but many think that the United States will go on a permanent "bone dry" basis on July 1st, when the measure mentioned on September 24th, 1918, will become effective.

LATER.

Nebraska, the thirty-sixth State, has ratified the prohibition amendment.

THE EPOCH MAKING STEP.

WASHINGTON, January 17th.
The church bells are ringing in some States in celebration of national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact a year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the States having ratified the amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

Actually, prohibition becomes effective on July 1st, as a war measure, till the President declares that the Army is demobilized.

The opinion is generally expressed that the President will not declare this until the Constitutional amendment becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation, and importation of alcoholic beverages illegal throughout the United States.

Measures are already being taken fixing the penalties for infraction.

Leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of the liquor interests to have the decision of the State Legislatures declared illegal will be successful.

The Federal and State Governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch making step.

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

THE DANGER OF FLOATING MINES.

ROME, January 17th.

The French steamer *Chaprai*, carrying 650 Greek, Serbian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, struck a mine off Messina and sank in four minutes.

It is feared that 500 passengers have been drowned.

The British steamer *Cogheston* rescued 150.

DEMobilISATION.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES'S IMPORT-ANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 16th.
Sir Auckland Geddes made a considered statement as regards the complicated problems of demobilisation, urging that the public and the army should exercise patience and carefully study the many sides of this thorny question.

He said that Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Winston Churchill were conferring in London, and were closely examining means of speeding up the discharge of more pitiful men. The machinery of release, which was steadily improving, was proceeding along lines designed to avoid industrial chaos, and the evils of creating large masses of unemployed.

The official policy was that the general demobilisation was not yet ordered, and we were demobilising in a way which would give the country a homogeneous army, at any one moment, to meet eventualities.

Sir Auckland Geddes concluded by stating that the next 12 months would be critical, but there was great reason for optimism, and if we faced the situation as we faced the war we should win through.

PLAN BEING TACKLED.

A subsequent authoritative statement outlines the following plan which is being tackled:—

The creation of an army of occupation for the Rhine, of moderate size, but of a high standard of efficiency for service until the Germans have made the required reparation.

When this is completed, the remainder of the army could be demobilised according to priority in the trade category.

The army of occupation is to be mainly men, who have done the least military service, and these will be recompensed by being granted substantially increased pay.

Plans will be made in the near future for a post-war army to garrison India and other places abroad.

WHY TROOPS MUST BE KEPT ON.

LONDON, January 16th.
Reuter's Agency learns that it is believed there are still over half a million Germans under arms on the West Front.

There has been no improvement in the handling over of military material.

We cannot yet remove troops from Trans-Caspia, in view of the necessity of preventing the Bolsheviks from penetrating North Persia and Khoreassan.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

SINN FEINERS FORCING THE PACE.

LONDON, January 17th.

A message has been received from Dublin to the effect that the Sinn Feiners are apparently determined upon forcing the pace and have assumed the title of the Irish Republican Party.

It was announced that a Constituent Assembly would be opening at the Mansion House on January 21st.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL DENIKEN IN SUPREME COMMAND.

LONDON, January 16th.

Reuter learns that the Hetmen of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that General Deniken shall assume the supreme command of all Russian naval and military forces in South Russia.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

ESTHONIANS OCCUPY DORPAT.

STOCKHOLM, January 16th.

We occupied the town of Dorpat, which the enemy evacuated.

GROWING OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA.

STOCKHOLM, January 16th.

Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevik régime.

A violent peasant rising occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevik Peasant Committees, who are exercising tyrannical dictatorship, while the employers of three of the largest munition factories in Russia struck for "an agreement with the bourgeoisie and an end to civil war."

THIRTY THOUSAND BOLSHEVISTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 16th.

The news is confirmed that the Siberians captured 30,000 Bolsheviks, 1,000 machine-guns and much material at Perm.

The Siberians reached the River Kama, but the Bolsheviks are advancing further south.

Five Bolshevik Armies, with German officers, are operating on this front.

POLAND.

TERMINATION OF INTERNAL DISSENSION.

LONDON, January 15th.

The *Times* correspondent in Paris, telegraphing yesterday, stated that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation, whereby M. Paderewski becomes Prime Minister. M. Paderewski is now engaged in forming a Coalition Cabinet.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish State.

ADMINISTRATION OF LITHUANIA TAKEN OVER.

PARIS, January 16th.

Reuter learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks, and has appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

FEEDING THE LIBERATED PEOPLES.

PARIS, January 16th.

The Supreme Food Council has concluded that £20,000,000 will be required to feed the peoples of the liberated regions and Armenia until next summer, and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

DISPUTE OVER DALMATIA.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino desire fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugoslavs, the surrender of Dalmatians and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY STATUS NOT ALTERED.

LONDON, January 15th.

It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry has not been changed. It remains a separate and independent Ministry, its sole connection with the War Office being that one State Secretary controls both Departments.

The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and the Army have not been altered.

The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit of a speedy re-commissioning of civil aviation.

THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

CRIMINAL CHARGES FROM BELGIUM.

PARIS, January 17th.

A Havas message says:—
A number of Belgian private individuals have lodged formal complaints against the deposed Emperor before the Belgian Courts of Justice.

THE PORTUGUESE INSURRECTION.

GOVERNMENT MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

BADAJOS, January 15th.

Telegraphic communication with Portugal has been restored. It is reported from Elvas that Lisbon is quiet.

The seditious movement at Santarem has been completely suppressed. The Government is master of the situation.

THE CAUSE OF THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, January 14th.
Postal communication with Portugal is interrupted, but it is reported from the frontier that the revolution is being carried on chiefly by troops from France, with the object of replacing the Government by supporters

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 30th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 31st Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 25th Jan. 3 P.M.

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FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA...	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE...	28th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA...		28th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave HONGKONG about
NORE...	20th January, at 4 P.M.
DUNERA...	28th January.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & D'FOLGAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE	KAWACHI MARU 12,300 tons	Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU 12,600 tons	Thurs. 23rd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE	TANGO MARU 13,700 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI	AKITA MARU 8,750 tons	Tues. 21st Jan.
KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	Mon. 27th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	Fri. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 15,950 tons	Fri. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURV, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Mon. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	Wed. 13th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU 7,000 tons	24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGKOOT	SHINOHIRU MARU 7,000 tons	24th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	Fri. 24th Jan.

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy

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via

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KATORI MARU ... Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.

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For further information apply to

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
FIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	24,000	13th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	6th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANTO MARU	...	Mar. 16th, 1919.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th, "

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GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMMITA MARU" Monday 3rd February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Sunday, 26th January, 10 A.M.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* "CHICAGO MARU" Wednesday, 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 26th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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